I am disposed to think that when Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter of acceptance, he did not mean to run for the Presidency a second time; but the temptations of the great office, the intrigues of politicians whose fortunes depend upon his continuance in power, the anxiety of the South, and, let it be said with all due respect, the natural desire of the woman whom he has married to spend a few more of the years of her youth in the high social position she now holds, all have united to overcome his reso-Intion. It looks as if he had given way, knowing the meanness of weakness, and as if there had been something like a breaking down of his manhood, if not of his moral nature, in consequence. At any rate, through his duplicity in this matter, his whole administration has come tainted with falsehood.

The chief result was the failure of the nonpartisan policy which the President proclaimed at the outset; but it did not fall until after the most desperate struggle ever made by political hypocrisy to keep up appearances.

Mr. Cleveland, just after his nomination for the Governorship, in 1882, was preparing for an aggressive Democratic canvass, and had begun to compose a speech upon the rascalities of the Republican party, to be delivered in New York city, when the revolt against Judge Folger, the Republican candidate, assumed startling proportions. It became clear at once that partisanship would have to be put the background; and it was accordingly thrust aside and remained discredited to extent until long after the Presidential election. Mr. Cleveland, as Governor, incurred the enmity of a strong faction of his own party, and kept the friendship of a strong element of the Republican party; and when he was chosen President. be had reason to believe that the hostility of the former would have begten him, had it not been offset by the support of the latter, though no doubt Demogratic defection and Republican assistance were both greatly overestimated.

It was with full faith in non-partisanship as the best policy, and some resentment against his own party, that Mr. Cleveland gave to the public his letter to George William Curtis as President of the National Civil Service Reform Association, dated Dec. 25, 1884. The writing of that letter, after the election had been won on the simple issue of the maintenance of the civil service law, was something like a betrayal of the Democracy, whether the pledges it contained were free-will offerings to Republican allies or the result of an ante-election bargain with them; and it was plain to disinterested observers that the President could not make good his promises without giving up all hope of a renomination by his own party. Though there are many equivocal phrases in

the letter, the admirers of the President have no right to ask that it shall be interpreted as a plece of duplicity, as some of them new do. saying that there is a mental reservation underlying it to the effect that the writer does not can get his party to assent to. In judging of the letter we must remember that the civil service law had been passed and was in successful eration, and that Mr. Cleveland, as President. would be bound by his oath of office to enforce it; therefore, pledges were needless as to whatsoever the law covered. Moreover, no suggestions were made as to further legislation, and neither then nor subsequently did Mr. Cleveland bring forward a new idea in regard to civil service reform, or propose to crystallize public sentiment on the subject into any now enactment guiding the Executive power in appointment, much less in a constitutional amendment restricting it. What he proposed was to be purely personal-a step in the way of reform depending upon his own discretion and redounding to his own glory; and, therefore, we must take his professions in their broadest sense as binding upon him. He said:

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an Administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed, solely on partiasa grounds, and for the purpose of putting in these places those who are in political accord with the appointing power."

This is a specific placing which the Administration

This is a specific pledge which the Adminis-

said also:

"The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that end there are described to unblied uty are that end there are described to unblied uty are that the third of their continuance in public place and the third of their continuance in public place and the third of their party political rights is the reasonable measure of their party

This is the statement of a general principle which has been violated in both letter and spirit so commonly that its observance in any quarter would now be regarded as a curious divergence from established political custom. How fairly a man may talk when there is not the slightest moral sequence or casualty between his words and his actions! To speak bluntly, the Curtis letter, though its pledges may have been honestly meant when made. cannot now be regarded as anything better than the first in a series of astonishing false pretences. It would be tedious to review them all in detail, but let us look at some of the most noteworthy. In his inaugural address,

March 4. 1885, Mr. Cleveland said: March 4, 1885, Mr. Cleveland said:

The people demand reform in the administration of
the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a nesse to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith endorsed. Our citisens have the right to protection from the incompeteney of public employees who hold their places solely as
the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting
induspace of those who promise and the vicinus methods
of these who expect such reward; and those who
worthily seek employment have the right to insist that
merit and competency shall be recognized instead of
party subserviency of the surrender of honest political
belief.

This declaration, following the promise made in the Curtis letter, was clearly intended as outlining a general policy, and not as a supplemental pledge, after the oath of office, to onforce a particular statute. It implied a dent falsified it by his subsequent action. In his letter to Dorman B. Eaton, the Civil ing them.

Service Commissioner, Sept. 11, 1885, Mr. which the mere enforcement of an established law would hardly justify. And in his first annual message, Dec. 8, 1885, he again dealt unetuously and eloquently with the subject of reform; but he called attention to the fact that there had been some complaints in regard to removals from office, and made this significant remark: "Parties seem to be necessary, and g continue to exist; nor can it be denied that there are legitimate advantages. not disconnected with offleeholding, which follow party supremacy." It was natural that these complaints should be made, in cases not covered by the Civil Service law, after the President's non-partisan professions; and in the Independent Republicans, jeoparded it by the attempt to avoid the consequences of his actions as interpreted by his words, Mr. Cleve-

merit the only test in the public service, but an imputation upon the character of every Republican suspended from office; and though all such officials expected to be turned out for po- the condition of appointment, and so became, litical reasons, few of them were willing to be turned out, not simply as partisans, but as men who had betrayed a public trust. The Administration had to oust them: it did not dare to make charges against them; and it hated to confess its own deceit and dismiss them with a certificate of good character.

Issue was joined on the case of George M. Duskin, Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, whom the President suspended July 17, 1885, designating John D. Burnett to take his place. On Dec. 14, 1935. In a special way with some distinctively Demo-he nominated the latter to the office; cratic destrine in order to make the issue in and the Senate, Jan. 25, 1886, naked for the papers on file in the Department of Justice in | san one. And so, for want of a better, he chose regard to the matter. On Jan, 24 the Attorney-General, by direction of the President, refused to submit such papers. Peb. 12 to majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee made an ter, too, he was loreed by stress of circumelaborate report, maintaining the right to ask | stances into cowardly duplicity. for papers on file in the Government Departments, and on March 1 the President sent a mes-

sage to the Senate on the subject. He denied that the papers in the Duskin case were in any sense official documents; he charged the Senate with a design of reviewing his Executive action and abridging the Presidential prerogative; and, finally, he came to the real point at issue, that he was making suspensions from office in violation of his pledges in the Curtis letter, the inaugural, and the first annual message, and that such suspensions cast upon worthy officials an imputation of misconduct injurious to "character and reputation." The President was irritated into protesta-

tions. He intimated loftily that there was " a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the Executive," when the only real defence was the popular belief that he was not keeping his word. He said: "Every pledge I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of Executive power has been redeemed." This statement was not true when it was made, though many people believed it then; but now nobody would pretend to believe it. He acknowledged that he might be mistaken in particular cases, but added: "Not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby." it must have been to convince him on this point! He said: "The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which I have redeemed thom." The public has a short memory, and yet it can scarcely forget how the performance has compared with the promises. He said: "I have not constantly refused to suspend officials and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them." His political friends make no complaints against him on this score now; nay, more, they are so thoroughly satisfied with his zeal that they want to elect him for a second term. He said that neither "the discontent of party friends" nor the allurements constantly offered" by the Senate, nor "the threat" recently made by that body, would deter him from the path leading "to better government for the people": to all of which no comment is more appropriate than the old-fashioned sneer: "The lady protests too much, methinks,"

It is an amusing fact that the President was not content with these misstatements on the issue between him and the Senate, but threw into this remarkable document a new pledge, which he broke not long after in the case of the Marshal of the District of Columbia: Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. And it is significant that the Secretary of the Treasury about this time agreed with a Senate committee that the removal of Collectors of Internal Revenue would not be considered in any way an Imputation on their official character which agreement though these officials were not technically within the limits of the controversy with the Senate, let daylight through the Presidential pretences.

The extraordinary appetite of the people for fine professions in the early days of the Administration stimulated Mr. Cleveland to test still further "the undeveloped capabilities of the word reform" as a refuge for the political adventurer. On July 14, 1886, he issued the formidable order to officeholders, which was remean to do all that he promises, but all that he garded by his most enthusiastic admirers as more than a compensation for any occasion forgetfulness of previous piedges. It is a fine piece of political idealism, but a few sentences only need be quoted:

only need be quoted:

"I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all officehoiders under the general deverminest against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political moved of the control political control political of the crain officehoiders should not be felf in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating flower tions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as deleases to positical conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the conduct of political campaigns."

Of course, no Federal official now pays the slightest attention to this order, and every one who watches the progress of public affairs, knows of instances in his own neighborhood in which it is violated. In the city of Rochester, where I live, the Federal officials have made an open fight to prove that the Administration controls the party, and they do not hesitate to talk of their victory with frank pride; but even in the fall of 1886 the order was disregarded, and hostile critics declared it to be no better than a gelatinous fraud. The President, however, nettled by the taunts of the newspapers, determined to prove his good faith by two singular-ly cheap sacrifices. The grateful victims chosen States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and M. E. Benton, Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, the former a Republican who had made two speeches for his party, without being absent a latter a Democrat, who had in the course of the canvass spoken in derision of the President's civil service reform protessions and his opinions on the silver question. A more levely opportunity could not be imagined for satisfy ing party and personal feeling on high moral grounds, and with great cheerfulness the Presdent suspended Messrs, Benton and Stone for

pernicious political activity. But the result was one of the worst humiliations of his life. The Democrats of Missouri at once grew furious and demanded the reinstatement of Mr. Benton; and after endeavoring to avoid the issue by arranging to give him another office, the President, Nov. 16, 1886, wrote an insincere and capting letter restoring that gentleman, on high moral grounds, to his post, Then Mr. Stone came forward and demanded reinstatement, presenting a much stronger case for such lenient treatment than Mr. Benton's, and the President, forgetting that hypocrisy has its obligations as well as nobil-ity, wrote Nov. 23, 1886, another insincere and canting letter, severely rebuking Mr. Stone and refusing, on high moral grounds, of course, to reinstate him. No man with a sense of humor could have written these two letters in one week; and no man troubled with a doubt as to promise, given coram populo; and the Presi- the guilibility of his fellow citizens would have mentioned civil service reform again after writ-

And yet Mr. Cleveland dwelt lightly but lov Cleveland dwelt upon this theme in the same tone, but with an air of righteous satisfaction message. Dec. 6. 1886; and it was not until the party change in the civil service was pretty well completed, and the fact notorious, that he could forego the familiar subject. He had the grace to drop it in his third annual message, Dec. 6, 1887.

In the hope of Republican support, Mr. Cleveland made his pledges; in the necessity for Democratic support he violated them. He found the cause of civil service reform in good condition; he added nothing to it through legislation; he discredited it by his hypocrisy. It is a cause whose success depends upon the good faith of all officials and the support of both parties; and yet its especial champions. seeking to identify it with the political fortunes of one man. Nothing was gained land took a deeper plunge into hypocrisy.

The pledges given to the people as to making the Federal offices with Democrats: but Mr. Cleveland, through keeping up for a time the pretence of not rewarding party loyalty, was enabled to make loyalty to himself as no man for many years has been, the absolute master of the Democratic organization, He played the reformer exclusively at the ex pense of Democratic politicians that he wanted to get out of his way. For the sake of a second term he tried non-partisanship; and when he found that the charm was broken, and he could no longer conjure with it, he fell back on partisanship for the sake of a second term.

In rearranging the political game it was necessary for Mr. Cleveland to identify himself his second canvass, to a great extent, a partirevenue reform as the traditional issue on which to go before the National Convention of his party and before the country. In this mat-

The declaration of principles made by the National Democratic Convention of 1884 was

very cautiously worded, in so far as it dealt with the reform of the tariff, as it was the opinion of politicians generally that the brief de-mand for "a tariff for revenue only" made in 1830, had led to the defeat of the Democratic candidate of that year, Gen. Hancook. Mr. Cleveland carefully avoided any allusion to the anhiert in his letter of accentance; and there was a great anxiety throughout the canvass to keep Democratic speakers and editors from discussing it. In some quarters, the tariff terfor was pitiable. In the inaugural address Mr. Cleveland merely mentioned the tariff, demanding "that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and working men employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste." The stanchest protectionist could not quar-

rel with this statement. In his first message Mr. Cleveland said of revenue reduction:

Mr. Cleveland said of revenue reduction:

"The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the tlovarnment and indirectly paid by the people from customs untils. The question of the riverse is not invited not at there how any occasion for the scheen's discussion of the wisdom or expediency or a press distate that in any modification of our present law resation to revenue the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such awa, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruinlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the sunfect in such a manuer as to brouget the interests of American isbor, which is the expital of our workingmen; is stabilly and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy."

A brief statement that there should be some reduction on import duties within these limitations, and that the reduction should be on the necessaries of life, followed. Evidently, keeps up wages, and that without it certain great industries and interests would be destroved, the political evolution of the President was proceeding very slowly. He was careful beyoud the verge of caution. In the second annucl message, more space was given to the subject, but, although there was marked progress in the direction of traditional Democracy. it was discussed with the same timidity, not to say equivocation. Recommending revenue reduction, he threw out, to use the phrase of another famous political sailor, "an anchor to

windward:"

"The relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country, and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgetten in the justilable grountence given for the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well-paid labor, and these counsiderations suggest such an arrangement of divernment revenues as shall reduce the expense of living while it does not currial the opportunity for work, not reduce the compensation of American labor and unfavorably affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people."

The third annual message was devoted altogother to tariff reform, and shaped the issue for the canvass of 1888. It is an elaborate and powerful argument for revenue reduction on free trade lines; and yet at intervals the old terror of offending protected manufacturers and laborers manifests itself. As in various other papers by Mr. Cleveland, there are signs of a struggie between two minds-a shifting from side to side, as if one man were trying to say something bold and definite, and another were constantly interfering with provises and modifications. For instance:

"Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be im-proved by awelling on the themes of protection and free traie. This savors too much of bandying epitheis. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from the condition may involve a slight reduction in the advantages which we award our neme productions, but the entire withdrawai of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the hereistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve our peops, from unjust axalon are schemes of the se-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration of he public good."

Of course this wavering affords to the weaker rethren some comfort. "It is a condition which confronts us not a theory," is a taking phrase, which Democrats without the courage of their convictions are fond of quoting; but it is a merely rhetorical subterfuge. The theory lies behind the condition, and it makes all the difference in the world whether the free trader or the protectionist cuts down the revenue from import duties. So vital is the question of theory in the matter that the one might increase the revenue by reducing tariff rates, and the other reduce it by increasing them. If it were only a condition which confronts us, the simplest and best remedy would be to repeal the internal revenue laws.

The Independent press halled the annual message of Dec. 6, 1887, as a new revelation in political economy, praised it as a strange manipulation of courageous statesmanship, and accepted the issue which it presented in place of the civil service reform policy which had so long been their single idea in politics. If Mr. Cleveland's action was so important a

living on local charity, and powerless to push special acts through Congress, he said:

Every consideration and taleness to our exhibitors, if the protect on of the partie is inclined of our circums on pervension and violation point to the amp out of control existence of control existe

of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting teatures. Every patriotic heart responds to a consideration for those who, having all their country long and well, are red to destination and dependence, not as an est of their service, but with advanting age of significance or missiverium. We are all tempted by significances or missiverium. incident of their service, but with advancing age of through slektness or miscretime. We are all tempted to the outermpation of such a condition to supply celled the outermpation of such a condition to supply celled the outer of the outer of the supply celled the supply celled the supply celled the supply celled the supply conditions to come in the desire to infinite this feeling condition to the supply condition to the supply celled the su

When this was written, the Dependent Pension bill and the Mexican Pension bill were under consideration in Congress. This passage was an argument for the former, or it was a piece of unaccountable deceit. The Dependent Pension bill was virtually passed Jan. 17, 1887, though delayed until Jan. 29, on neount of the Senate's hesitation in acting on the House substitute. It provided for a pension for every man that served three onths in any war of the country and had come to be dependent upon the charity of others for support, through no personal fault or vice. The measure, though sweeping in its terms, was considered as specially designed to benefit the Union soldiers of the civil war. A strong sentiment had been worked up in the North against the policy of it; the Southerners, though afraid to oppose it, were anxious to have it vetoed; and so the President disapproved of it Feb. 11, 1837, in a long message full of special cading. The veto was a popular one, on the whole, and Mr. Cleveland, no doubt, took satisfaction in shifting the position which he had assumed in his provious annual message, under an erroneous impression as to the real state of public sentiment. The Mexican Pension bill passed Congress

Jan. 17, 1887. It was less discriminating within its sphere than the Dependent Pension bill, since it provided a pension for everybody who had served two months in the Mexican war. whether dependent or not, if they had passed the age of 62 years; and few of the surviving veterans could be less than that age. This measure had been long in Congress, had been frequently put upon its passage and frequently fallen by the way. It was a Southern measure. as it provided for the soldiers of a war in which the South had been specially interested, and in which many Southerners had served. This bill the President signed. Setting aside all more quibbling about details, it was not possible for Mr. Cleveland hon-stly to approve of one of these measures and veto the other. There was an incoasistency in his course so gross that it cannot be explained away. Will it do to say that he thought the Mexican veterans more worthy of help than the Union veterans of the civil war? Certainly not. Is it a good plea that the Government should walt until a certain proportion of those who need its bounty have died off before granting it? By no means, if we acknowledge the duty of aiding them at all. What can we suppose then, save that the President thought the Southerners in some way or other should have a share of the Federal bounty in the shape of pensions, or that he was compelled to sacrifice his own consistency rather than run counter to the Southern will?

Let any one who doubts the simple meaning of his acts in regard to these bills consider the order restoring the rebel battle flags, in which the Administration plainly undertook to pander to what it supposed to be Southern scatiment. That action was politically evil because ing that the admirers of the President has been urging the Northern people to forget; it was filegal because it attempted to dispose of public property that the President had no right to louch; it was absurd inasmuch as it assumed to return Confederate flags to States that could not be regarded as their owners; it was scandalous because it out the Union flags in the possession of the Government in the same category with the rebel flags; and it was dishonestly defended on the false pien that it had been the custom of the War Department to give away the flags. Not less significant than the issuing of the order was the President's letter of June 16, 1887, withdrawing it in the face of the sudden and furious popular protest that was made. That act showed that while he would go far to keep the South loyal to his fortunes, he was perfectly ready to retreat at fortunes, he was periently ready to retreat at the first unmistakable sign that he had gone too far for the patience of the North. I have too often deplored lierabilean sectionalism as the evil weakness of an otherwise noble party to condone Democratic sectionalism. In this, as in other things, the duplicity in regard to a second term involved subsequent cowardice to outside and tollier.

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GEN. FISK FOR PRESIDENT.

THE PROBIBITIONISTS WILL PUT HIM IN THE FULLD THIS WEEK. They Expect Ample Funds and will Make

Lively Campaign-A Hot Fight Expected Over the Woman Suffeage Plank-The Politicians Don't Want it, but the Ladies will Probably Win-Some Other Issues. INDIANAPOLIS, May 27 .- On Wednesday e National Nominating Convention of the Prohibition party will begin its session in this Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey will undoubtedly be nominated for President unanously and with considerable enthusiasm. The Vice-Presidential nomination will as certainly go to the South, and probably no Northern man will be seriously mentioned. There is a host of candidates for the second place. Kenthe Prohibition candidate for President in 1876, and who came within one vote of tring Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency in George W. Bain, a temperance lecturer of national reputation; Fontaine T. Fox. who ran for Governor of Kentucky on the Probibition ket last year, and Col. R. S. Cheves, formerly head of the Good Templars of Kentucky, and now a resident of New York city. Other aspirants are the Ray, Dr. John A. Brooks of Missouri, E. L. Doboney and J. B. Cranfill of Texas. Col. J. L. Paimer of Arkansas, John T. Tanner of Alabama, the Rev. Sam W. Small, Prof. H. . Scome, and Eishop H. M. Turner (colored)

vering of Maryland. More than a thousand delegates have been duly chosen, and as most of the Prohibition State Conventions have exacted pledges from the men and women chosen that they will attand the Indianapolis Convention, it is probable that nearly that number of qualified representatives will be on the floor. The expectation of a great body is justified by the reports of the hotel clerks, who say that the'r houses will be crowded. The States of South

ports of the hotel clerks, who say that the'r houses will be crowded. The States of South Carolina, Missiscippi, and Louisiana are the only ones that have not elected delogates. All the Territories have chosen representatives.

The New York delogation will be the largest, comprising 114 delegates, and will have its becaugaarters at the new Dennison Hotel. Pennsylvania and Ohlo send the next largest delegations, each consisting of 76 members. Hilmois comes next, with 74.

An uncompromising attitude in favor of national and State promititude in favor of national end of the parties will without doubt be taken by the platform. Upon the tarm question the rosition of the party will be neutral. Planks cleverly worded to please the working peonle will be inserted, and there will be an element in the Convention that will urge specific and radical declarations to draw labor supper, for in the present chaotic condition of the Labor parties the Promititionists will arrive the Promititionists will arrive the immediate extinction of Mormonism; the introduce of the toiling masses, Other ideas that the Promititionists will arrive the immediate extinction of Mormonism; the introduce sectional animosity, and the acceptance in good faith of the patriotic professions of the South; the observance and maintenance of Sunday laws, and the distranchisement at all persons who buy or sell votes. There will be strong pressure upon the Convention in lavor of the control of railroads and telegraphs by the Government.

strong pressure upon the control of the control of railroads and telegraphs by the Government.

Just two questions will arise to create divisions—woman suffrage and the proposal to remove the national headquarters of the party from Chicago to New York. Since 1834 the Prohibition party had had the square endersement and active co-operation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the strong and widespread organization of Prohibition laddes, Many of the prominent members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have been chosen decigates to the Convention, and led by Miss Frances E. Willard, they will insist upon a plank uniqualifically favoring the principle of woman suffrage and committing the Prohibition party to its support. The demand of the woman suffrage and committing the Prohibition party to its support. The demand of the lastics will be championed by many of the men. Several State delegations, particularly those of Billinois and Kanisas come pleaged to tan to the end for the most aggressive possible endorsement of the ballot for women. The opposition is large and more determined, embracing the practical politicians of the Prohibition movement, who declare that the party interests would be jeopardized by taking up the suffrage cause. In New York city and Brocklyn the District Conventions of the Prohibitionists drew the line on the woman suffrage question, refusing to elect a single woman delegate, and requiring every delegate chosen to pledge himself to oppose a suffrage plank. So extreme was the attitude taken in those cities that even so prominent a Prohibitionists

plank. So extreme was the attitude taken in those cities that even so prominent a Prohibition leader as Col. it. S. thewes faited of election as a delegate in his district, because the would not accept the distation of the machine. Col. Cheves, however, was consoled with an appointment as delegate at large by the Chairman of the New York State Committee.

The Southern delegates are nearly solid against woman suffrage. The fight will be very bitter, with the chances in favor of a victory for the indies, whose partisans certainly outhout. indies, whose partisans certainly outnumthe opposition, he question of taking the hendquarters of

The question of taking the headquarters of the party away from Chiergo and locating them in New York is one of a series of matters affecting the practical campaign policy of the Prohibitionists. Ever since 1884 the offices of the National Committee have been kept owen at Chiergo, and Dr. Jutkins. a Dector of Divinity, has been in charge as Secretary. Meanwhile the energetic Prohibitionists of the Last have cut loose from the authority of the National the energetic Prohibitionists of the East have cut loose from the authority of the National Committee, formed a bureau for the engagement and direction of speakers and organizers, provided it with funds amounting to about \$10,000 a year, put at its bead an able young Secretary, Mr. John Lloyd Thomas, and conducted through it a constant comparign, with New York as the centre of operations.

The Eastern men say that the National Committee must come to New York and conduct the Presidential campaign from there. Violent objections are offered by a combination of Mestern Prohibition newspapers, led by the Levre of Chicago, the Center of Detroit, and the New Era of Springfield, Ohio, There seems to be no doubt that the hendquarters will go to New York.

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be no doubt that the headquarters will go to New York.

It is equally probable that the young and vigorous Protectionists, who long for a campaign conducted on the most aggressive lighting methods, will be in full control of the canvass. Those youthful leaders are full of ideas, and promise startling innovations during the campaign and glorious results for prohibition in November. They avonose to light the battle in the doubtful States, and do not discusse their they of permanently crimpling the Republican party in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Californio, and Otio. All through those States they propose to organize down to election districts, send tents with Prohibition speakers and singers over every square mile of turni territory, and spread the truits about the alliance of Republicans and rum far and white.

An angle campaign fund will probable be

and wide.

An ample compaign fund will probably be raised by the Convention. The Ron. Samuel Dickle of Michigan will be continued as Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee. PRISCOPAL PRIESTS AND DEACONS.

The Annual Trinity Sunday Services of Ordination. A choral service added impressiveness to the coremony of the annual Trinity Sunday ordination of priests and deacons of the Episcopal Church, which was performed yesterday norning in Zion Church, at Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, by Bishop Henry C, Potter. The church was crowded with parishioners to witness the ceremony, and there ioners to witness the ceremony, and there were so many volunteers to assist the Bishop that they could not all find places within the chancel. About the Bishop and the chancel were grouped Dr. Tiffany, the rector of Zion Church; Dean Hoffman, Archdeseen Mackay Smith, the Rey, Dr. Buel, the Rey, Dr. Hall, and the Rey, Dr. J. W. Shackerford, who preached the ordination sermon.

The candidates presented themselves at the chancel robes in white. There were seven for the serior orders and a like number for demonstration.

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An Isenped Convict Captured.

CANANDAIGUA, May 27 .- Harry W. Phillips, who was sent to Sing Sing for altering the figures of the bank book of the Cooks' Society of New York and was transferred to Auburn prison in March, escaped on Friday night by leaping from a wall to the ground, fifty feet below, and was caught here last night. Phillips says he was the Warden's cook, and, as such, had unusual liberties. He took a lyantage of the absence of the keeper of his ward who went to answer the heatest, above and, after changing his clothestar a relien ward, and che frightful less. It is more it in a back in the help that he had not all the way MAJOR MERRILL AROUSED.

He Thinks he Cannot Properly be Called Either a Visionary or a Crank. Boston, May 27 .- Major Merrill, the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, is a

good deal stirred up by the criticisms made upon his department within a day or two by he Insurance Commissioner of New York. My treatment by the New York Commissioner," said Major Merrill, "has been as near an approach to official brutality as is usually made. When I was before the New York Commission I spoke for about twenty minutes. The metropolitan papers printed a prief abstract of this speech, leaving out a good deal which was essential to a clear understanding of my posttion. Instead of sending to me for a statement my views on the comparative efficiency of New York and Massachusetts methods of polley valuation, Mr. Maxwell Inserted one of the newspaper abstracts in his annual report and commented on it severely. He says that the

commented on it severely. He says that the Massachusetts Commission has usually been unfortunate in haring citier a visionary or a crank at the head of it. Now, in the course of my life I have been called about everything, but this is the first time that the opthet crank has been applied to me.

"Ve do differ from New York in our valuation of insurance policies, because thirty years experience has taught as that while insurance men on the whole are honest and upright, regues do get along it is that the remarked in designed to protect the public from their raseality. We keep in our archives a history of every policy issued by companies doing business in this State, and once a year we require the companies to report on bianks sent out by us exactly what has happened to each of these policies in the twelve months preceding. We then compare these reports with our records, and are enabled instantly to detect any crookedness.

"The plan in operation in New York makes of Georgia, and William Daniel and Joshua "The plan in operation in New York makes the State insurance records a more translation

the State insurance records a mere transcript of the company's books. There is ne regis-tration such as that in vogue with us to tell of the company's books. There is no registration such as that in vogue with us to tell whether the companies are reporting the truth or not. In one case a million-dellar steal passed unavoited under the eves of the New York officers and was discovered in Missouri, a state where our system was then in use. Any insurance man in New York who speaks candidly admits that our method is unquestionably better than any other. Mr. Maxwell also affirms that in many cases there are discrepancies between our books and those of the companies not due to fraud on their part, but the clamsiness of our registration methods. He does not, however, have the candor to say that these orrors form an almost infinitesimal propertion to the business done by our office during the thirty years since it was created. In that time there have been variations in perhaps 100 cases, while we have registered 1,000,000 if and 1,500,000 industrial policies, representing a business of about \$2,500,000,000. Our accuracy and our certainty in detecting fraud have been universally recommised by insurance men all over the United States, Indeed, they look upon our method as the standard, and we have on file at present numerous applications for registration from companies all over the country who do not want to do a cent of business in our State, but simply want to advertise the fact that they have been approved by the Massachusetts Commission. That approval is a guarantee of solvency wrich holds all over the world. Another proof of the value of our system is the fact that it is copied by most of the new States in the West and Northwest."

FIRST OF THE YACHT RACES. Sloops and Cat Boats of the Yorkville Club Open the Senson on the East River.

Four sloop-rigged yachts and ten cat boats

opened the yachting season in New York waters yesterday with a lively race on the East River. They were entered in the regatta of the Yorkville Yacht Club, and a very pretty sight they presented at 11 o'clock in the morning, just before the start, as they darted to and fro between Oak Point and North Brother Island awaiting the signal to start. With a nice wholesail breeze from about N. N. W., the little fleet got away in fine style with shoets trimmed down nearly flat on the port tack. The Helen filled away in the tend, crossing the line exactive in factories for the filled away in the tend, crossing the line exactive minister. Following close in her wake eams the Maud M. manned by soldiers from Willett's Point and commanded by soldiers from Willett's Point and commanded by soldiers from the filled in McCartie, and Lizzier then the cut boats. Happy Thought, Sadie, Jennie J. Traveller, Carrie R., Bessie R., Mollie McCartie, Mabel, What For? and Restless in the order named. It was a five-mile dead beat from Harrett's Foint to Fort Senuyier, and some smart handling of tillers, sheets, and sandbags was seen. In this windward work the skipper of the jib and minisal boat Helen and Capt. Charley Rue of the eat boat Happy Thought showed superiority. Their boats both outpointed wal outfooted the others, so that when fort Schuyler buoy was hufed around they had occared a gap that, barring accidents, would be a hard one for the rear division to close. The little boats rounded Stepping Stones lighthouse. Sergeant Memanus and his sodier boys had a tussie with the Lizzie for second piace in the reach to Gangway Buoy—the turning point for the big bonts—and their efforts were rewarded, for she finally wen in her cinss. got away in fine style with sheets trimmed

finally won in her class.

The wind fell light about 3 o'cleek, and The wind fell light about 3 o'clock, and the run for home was almost a procession, for the leaders had a big lead and held it to the end. Over a handred people watched the finish from the shore and Oak Foint pavilion.

The cash prizes appropriated by the canh were won by the Helen in Class E, the Maud M, in Class F, the Mysterv in Class G, the Traveller in Class D, beating the Jennie J, 45 seconds; the Bossie E, in Class B, beating the Carrie B, 44 minutes 37% seconds, and the Happy Thought in Class A, beating the What For 38 minutes 12% seconds.

The judges were M. F, Nagle, G, Honey, and J, D, Comer.

He Loses Thereby his Young Wife and Also

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 27 .- After due hearing in Supreme Court, Chambers, Justice C. F. Brown has rendered a decision in one of the suits growing out of the marital infelicities of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lannigan. The husband is a hotel keeper at Goshen, and is 60 years old. The wife is a buxom and attractive young woman of 26 years. The pair were married in July last, after a short acquaintance, the husband being then a widower. The hencymoon lasted barely a month, when the wife left her nged spouse, complaining that he was moon lasted barely a month, when the wife left her nged spouse, complaining that he was insunely jealous and treated her crueily. After a time the husband bribed her to return by decaing her a house and lot. The reconciliation was as brief as the honeymoon, and again the wife abandoned her spouse, this time beginning proceedings against him for a divorce. Lanniagan retorted on his flekle consort by bringing an action to set askie the deed conveying to her the house and lot, on the ground that she ha i abandoned him and failed to fulfil the conditions on which the gift was made. At the hearing before Justice Brown, Mrs. Lanniana was the principal witness in her own behalf, and told a dramatic story of excessive and unreasoning jeniously and cruei treatment on the part of her husband. On cross-examination an effort was made to immonth her character by inquiries concerning her relations with certain men at different times and places accified in Coshen and New York, but the Court refused to nding this line of testimony in the case. In the judgment now declared, Judgs Brown decides that the deed by Lannigan to his wife was given absolutely, and could not be invalidated by reason of the failure of the grantee to comply with a condition attached thereto. The hotel keeper, therefore, loses a house and lot as well as a young wife.

BROOKLYN BREWERS AT WORK. New York Labor Orators Critteland by the Brooklyn Central Union.

At the close of the session yesterday of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union in Labor Lycoum. Myrtle street, Williamsburgh, the delegates reaffirmed the vote taken last Sunday on the question of lifting the beer beyout.
"We decided last Sunday," shouted a dele-

gate. "to lift the boycott by a vote of 47 to 14. and we will do so again this Sunday."
If the speeches of certain would be leaders in New York and in the New York Central Labor Union, it was said, were not worthy of consid-

Union, it was said, were not worthly of consideration. "Shall we give ear to them, or to the hungry men," said a member of the committee of iff-teen, "who followed us about asking us how they were to feed their families and pay rent." Continuing his remarks, he said that the brewers were to mploy ing their old hands as fast as they could make piaces for them. "Few men are out of work in the Brooklyn breweries, and fee would be out in New York if the hot heads in the New York Central Labor Union were expelled from the councils of labor."

ELife Without Whiskey had no Charms.13 CAMBRIDGE, Md., May 27 .- Julius Oriswold, a drummer for James B. McNeal & Co. of Baltimore, drowned himself in the Choptank Eliver te-day. He had been here five days, and in that time are only one meal. Soon and this arrive he began drinking, and been it the fact for had gut man within the truor orthodolo in this been aution town. When the will-been cave on he turned in an amadem

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN ANTICIPATION OF DECORATION DAY.

Orations in Colvary and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, at the Tomb of the Prison Ship Martyrs, and at the Lincoln Monument.

The tomb of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, was almost concealed under foliage and blossoms vesterday morning, and interesting services were held there by Moses F. Odell Post and the Society of Old Brooklynites. In addition to a profusion of flowers used to decorate the mausoleum, red, white, and blue bunting was festooned over its face. Benches in front of the memorial tablet were occupied by members of the Society of Old Brooklynites. Moses F. Odell Post, under command of Thomas B. Rutan, and the pupils of Public School 15 were present. The latter, under the direction of Cornetist Peter All, sang patriotic hymns.

John W. Hunter, an Old Brooklynite, addressed the gathering. Then the Rev. C. C. Lasby offered prayer, and the children sang "Hall, thou star of Eastern story." The orator of the day, Gen. Horatio C. King, told of the heroism of the 12,000 martyrs who died in the prison ships anchored in the Wallabout. He said the movement by the Society of Old Brooklynites and others to erect a suitable monument to their memory, while in the right direction, fell far short of what the Government should do. A member of Congress, whose information probably on this subject was as meagre as his statesmanship, had objected to the inadequate appropriation of \$100,000, and the Society, as Gen. King had been informed, had consented to a reduction of \$50,000. He

the Society, as Gen. King had been informed, had consented to a reduction of \$59,000. He hopes that this action will be reconsidered, and that the Government would do what it should properly do in this matter and appropriate at least \$200,000 or \$250,000 for a suitable memorial, whether it be a memorial arch or a memorial building. Fifty thousand dollars would build a very respectable chimney, but they did not want a chimney on that spot.

C. C. Leigh read a petition to Congress asking for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the marytys, and the gathering heartily voted in favor of it.

An overgreen wreath crowned the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoin on the plaza at Prospect Park yesterday afterneon, and the base of the menument was hidden under a mass of flowers, Services were held there under the direction of William Lloyd Garrison Post, which is composed of colored men. Other organizations present were I. M. Tucker Post, 65, of Newark; James II. Perry Post, 89; Frank Head Fost, 16; Charence D. McKenzle Post, 599; Ocean Wave Society, and the Carnett Carlets. The Rev. W. T. Dixon of Concord Banist Church offered prayer, and then the Rev. J. R. B. Smith, a colored clergyman, who is Chaplain of the Department of New York, G. A. R., delivered the oration.

A programme, which included singing by a quartet of the children of Silcam Presbyterian Church and Prince street sabbadis school, addresses by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, and the Rev. W. T. Dixon, was gone through with.

A large United States flag floated at half mast over a sea of tiny stars and stripes in the new National Cemetery at Cypress Hills yeaterday atternoon. At 3 o'clock Posta Thomas S. Dakin and L. M. Hamilton of the Grand Army of the Renable, and Posts 20, 23, and 46 of the Sons of veterans, all of Brooklyn, and under the command of Fenton Boekwell, broke ranks on the open piot near the gate. About 2,500 persons then gathered around the speakers' stand to heard an oration by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Merideth of Brooklyn. After the exer

sided, the mombers of Dakin Fost, assisted by 100 school children, scattered flowers over the soldiers' graves.

The Sons of Soldiers and Sailors under command of H. T. Gilmore, the James A. Garfield Onk Society, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, held a memorial service at the Garbeld oak in the presence of about 350 guests. Alexander Greenburg enlogized Garbeld in German. The small niot around the coak was covered with flowers and flags.

The memorial services at the grave of Dr. Charles Donno were conducted by Post 499, G. A. R., under command of Thomas C. Meikean. The cration was delivered by Mag. Aftred R. Calhour. The ceremony of decoration, ioliowing the exercises, was conducted by the commander and the chaplain of the Post. Throughout the day more than twenty committees from G. A. R. Posts and military organizations were busy decorating graves at Cypress Hills, and the old and new National Cemeterles.

Cypress Hills, and the old and new National Cemeterles.

Nearly 3,500 colored men fell in line at the Brooklyn end of the bridge at 2 o'clock, and marched under the command of George W. A. Murray to the Lincoin monument in Prospect Park. Ten posts of the Grand Army from Brooklyn, New York, and Jersey City appeared in the procession. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Herrick of the New York Suilivan street Methodist Church and an oration by the Rev. J. R. B. Smith of Hudson, the ceremony of decorning Lincoin's statue was performed by the William Lloyd Garrison Post, 207.

In Calvary Cemetery gesterday morning the

In Calvary Cemetery yesterday morning the list group of veterans who appeared at the In Caivary Cemeterry yesterday morning the sordiers' monument were members of Gen. James Shields Post, 69. After thay had decorated the monument and covered the bronzo figures of the soliders which surround it with flurs, they planted flowers wherever a place could be found for a flower pot. The voteranthen went through the cometery and decorated the many graves of their comrades, roturning in time to complete the day's service with the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and to listen to an oration by the corps' chaplain, J. J. Dougherty.

At the conclusion of the address he led his large audience in the recitation of the Lord's prayer. A plot which received particular attention was the one in which rests Gen. Michael Cororan.

Hardly had the Sixty-ninth veterans and Shields Fost, left the cemetery, before Mansheld Post, its Caige Corps.

Hardly had the Sixty-ninth veterans and Shields Post left the cometery, before Mansheld Post, its Cadet Corps, and the Ladies' Relief Corps entered and took up their stations about the decorated monument. There was no specenmaking or prayer. The simple memorial service of the G. A. R. was read, and the crowd dispersed to decorate the graves of comrades and friends.

At Evergreen Cemetery Charles F. Donne Post and Barbara Fritchie Post were present in the afternoon.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE TABERNACLE.

oen. Sheeman in the tabeenacle.

The memorial celebration in the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening drew a large crowd, Many fancied that Mrs. Cleveland would be there, although the rumor to that effect was expleded early in the atternoon. Mayor Chapin presided, and near him sat Col. David E. Austin of the Thirteenth legiment, under whose direction the celebration was held. Gen. Sherman was greated with a flutter of handkerchiels. He said:

"Were I to follow literally the invitation I received from Dr. Talmage a month ago I would simply stand up and let you look at me. That is my contract. But who could come here and face such an audience—especially when my heart is full? The lessons of the civil war of America are now a matter of history, and can be read by any schoolboy. The living are fast going, and that great soldier who is now lying at the point of death I ask you to offer your prayers for his recevery, and may he live for many years. I am eleven years older than he is and I may yet precede him to the tomb. I know that each and every one of those dear soldiers who now lie beneath the sod, if they could see this scene to-night, would see that their death was not in vain, and it becomes you to see that their lives were not given in vain."

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY'VE MISSED. Ministers Sitting in the Opera House who Have Never Heard on Opera-

The great religious exchange of the day is the Metropolitan Opera House. The boxes are crowded with guests and there is a continuous chatter in the lobbles; and so it will continue during the present month, for which the Mothodists have rented it. The Conference will sit until the 6th of June, or possibly the 10th. But by that time it will be so reduced in size by the gradual dropping off of the weary members that it can flad room in one of the large city churches.

churches.
Inquiry among the brethren reveals the fact that, aithough the Conference holds its sessions in a house cenerally used for theatrical and operate performances, not more than one in ten of the delegates have ever witnessed a performance either operatic, theatrical, or circus. To patronize such exhibitions is considered worldly.

ered worldly.

A few days ago a party of country delegates went to the visitors' gallery of the Stock Exchange. One of these brethren, who had when a boy, slipped off to the circus was so impressed with the pandemonium raised by the brokers that he declared it worse than a dezen circuses let losse. A visit to the Produce Exchange resulted in similar impressions.

The Opponents of Gov. Gray.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 27 .- It has just leaked out that there will be a conference of the opposition to Gov. Grav's candidacy for the Vice-Presidency, in St. Louis some day this week, presumably Monday or Tuesday. The Conference, it is said, will not only be attended by some prominent voliticians from this State, but musters and ago delic to they have been invited to be present. The meeting will be lead to give the opposition such found that it may be presented to the National tenevation in proper shape. It is tearried burther that it will consider the propriety of issuing a pambilled setting forth the mennes which Grav's name will offer to national success, rehearsing his political record and placing the same in the hands of every delegate to the National Constitution.